



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

to know the vital importance and operative effect of a phrase frequently occurring in Rhode Island wills quoted by the author, where ultimate distribution among remote issue is directed to be made *per stirpes*, "*and equally as between brothers and sisters.*"

Mr. Remsen has made a valuable addition to the library of any one interested in the subject of wills, but those led by the title to hope that the material has been especially worked to suit the needs of the inexperienced will be at least disappointed.

Federal Power over Carriers and Corporations. By E. Parmelee Prentice. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1907. Cloth, pages 244.

This work is an examination of constitutional history to ascertain the extent of federal power in reference to carriers and corporations, a survey of the modern tendency toward a most liberal construction of this power and the evils which must necessarily result therefrom. A summary of the leading decisions from *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 9 Wheat. 1, to those of the present day leads to the conclusion that as a matter of law the application of federal power in this regard has reached its limit and that as a matter of policy a greater centralization of such power would be both unwise and disastrous.

The current proposals for trust regulation by means of licenses or compulsory federal incorporation, in the opinion of the author, mean that eventually complete centralization is to be substituted for local self-government. It is maintained that now more than ever governments should be kept close to the whole people and that all should participate. Therefore no policy should be adopted which will tend to lessen the importance of our state governments.

The book is clear, interesting and convincing. It is a most timely contribution to the literature upon this subject at a time when proposed remedies for existing evils seem to be framed and advocated without regard to fundamental principles.

G. S. V. S.

The Law of Homicide. Wharton. Third Edition by Frank H. Bowlby. Civi. pp. 1120.

A perusal of the third edition of this standard work is very helpful in this day of "brain storms" and an evident return to dependence on the principles of the much maligned "unwritten law." Since the second edition of Dr. Wharton's work appeared in 1875 so many old-time illusions have been dispelled and so many unique pleas interposed by ingenious counsel that, were the practitioner to depend on the authority of general text-books on criminal law, he would be sadly handicapped. The latest edition is, as far as the limited space permits, an elaboration of common law principles as adjudicated under varying modern conditions. To style a work of this kind a text-book would be rather misleading as it is in reality more in the nature of a digest of